REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,153.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
Month ,,	,, 5

For Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is to be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		Feb.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Cocanada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Allepey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	9
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines, Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

To	Cabin.		Deck, with Food.
Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and other Continental generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez can have their Luggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Suez to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for free United allowance of 3 cwt., and 40s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 16th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship St. OLAF, Captain Hille, registered 1,935 tons and highest class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Ansuyt.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 0
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

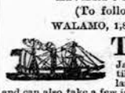
Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)



THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	..... £20
To Liverpool	£50	..... £30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

NEBRASKA, s.s., 3,992 Tons Registered, 1,800 H.P.E.

NOTICE.—Passengers are requested to EMBARK on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at 9 A.M. Has still a few Cabins disengaged.—Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of CASHMERE, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WEST AUSTRALIAN, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
-BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, Bagatelle Tables, Garden Pots, &c., &c., at No. 106, Malabar Hill, next to the Bungalow of Monekjee Cursetjee, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c , the property of T. C. Glover, Esq., the same comprising glass and plated wares, dinner, dessert and tea services, drawing, dining room, sofa, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, wardrobes, chest of drawers, book and hat stands, sideboard, save us, drawing-room, easy, pricieu, arm and wi hout arm chairs, sofa, conversation, and reclining couches, a first rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, bagatelle tables, camp cots, a brass fourpost bedstead, a black-wood gymnastic machine, pictures, table ornaments and lamps, hanging argand lamps, a four-light lustre, dispense and cook-room furniture, garden pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 17th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two double-lined single-poled second-hand Tents, complete with all the necessaries for immediate use.

For further particulars apply to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1872.

BENTON and JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD and SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA and CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Port. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AITKEN'S BEER.—NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for Messrs. J. AITKEN & Co., The Brewery, Falkirk.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 11th January 1872.

TENDERS will be received up to Noon of the 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for the use of the Executive Engineer's Department during 1872. Full information will be given at the Office of the undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

11th January 1872.

R. YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, via SUEZ CANAL.

In Casks of 4 Dozen	Qts. Rs. 20
Ditto of 8 ,,	Pts. ,, 26

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPET & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Best Electro-Plated
TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
with shades complete at, each pair.
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
with shades and extinguishers at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, and 33.

Electro-Plated Ware
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,
Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS and CUSHIONS ;
FOLDING CHAIRS,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS and CIGARS ;
Manilla, Cocoanda, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality ;
PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.
INFANTS' and INVALIDS' FOOD ;
Nursery Lamps and Appliances ;
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, and DRAM FLASKS :
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES and TRUNKS.
STATIONERY ;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c. ;
TOILET REQUISITES ;
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes ; Pommade, &c.
WINES and SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PORT ESTABLISHMENT :
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt ; also untrimmed.
HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.
BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.
BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.
FRISSETTE—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Goods to suit.
RIBBONS—Specially selected.
TRIMMINGS—The most fashionable and various.
JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.
SILKS and SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected ; also dark colours.
OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.
OUTFITS—Children's, complete.
COSTUMES—In "Satinuc"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles.
CRINOLINES—Daily Vardens," "Duplex," "Express', &c., &c.
LACES—Honiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.
GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.
FLOWERS—Best French.
WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.
MOURNING—In all material, Sets in Black and White.
BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.

Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings—it is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE of IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhœa, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
M A T I C O,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary curi. of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

A S T H M A.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.
BARRIE & Co	Poona.
	Madras.

and at all the respectable chemists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, Tanna, are hereby required to lay the same in full, in writing, at the Office the President, Local Fund Sub-Committee, Tanna, on or before the 25th instant. No Claim preferred after the above date will be attended to.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
President Local Fund Committee, Tanna District.

Camp Khalapoor, 5th January 1872.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF (Rs. 68½) per SHARE, WILL BE MADE at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

RICHARDSON and CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Civil, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
AND
MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO REGULAR IDENTORS.

THEIR
MEDICAL LABEL BOOK
CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopœia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

THEIR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers	...	...	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto ...	... ,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET

ENGLISH PILLOWS.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS,

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

FEATHER.

Size.			Weight.		Cost.	Size.			Weight.		Cost.
17	in. by	26	in., 2	lbs.,	Rs. 4	17	in. by	26	in., 3	lbs.,	Rs. 9-0
16½	by	26	2	,,	,, 5	18	by	30	3½	,,	,, 10-8
15	by	25	2	,,	,, 6	18	by	26	4½	,,	,, 12-8
17	by	26	2	,,	,, 7						

EIDER DOWN.

17 in. by 20 in., 1½ lbs., Rs. 10. 17 in. by 26 in., 1¼ lbs., Rs. 15.

INDIA-RUBBER AIR PILLOWS.

Plain Circular, with Flat space in centre,
18 in., diametre, Rs. 6-0. 19 in. diametre, Rs. 6-8.

FLUTED CIRCULAR FLAT CENTRE.

16 in., diametre, Rs. 6-8. 18 in. diametre, Rs. 7-0.

NECK OR CRESCENT PILLOWS.

16 in. by 23 in., Rs. 6-8. 16 in. by 25 in., Rs. 7-8.

SQUARE AND OBLONG PILLOWS, FLAT CENTRE.

Plain.					Fluted.				
13	in. by 18	in.,	Rs.	4-0	13	in. by 18	in.,	Rs.	6-0
15	by 18		,,	4-8	16	by 16		,,	6-8
18	by 22		,,	6-0	15	by 18		,,	6-8

FLUTED AND NO FLAT CENTRE.

12	in. by 16	in.,	Rs.	4-8	12	in. by 16	in.,	Rs.	4-8
14	by 16		,,	5-0	18	by 22		,,	7-8
16	by 18		,,	7

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues steady with some demands for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 620. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
23,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ins. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	88
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	485

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21‡3‡0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223
.....	£20	10‡‡15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13‡10‡	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£15	12‡6‡1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
100	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,500	all	210do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	33‡do.	Do New	500
100	1,200	all	...	Carwar Company	360
500	1,800	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 pc.	East India Press Co.	2,100
150	3,000	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	2,000	1,800	30 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,115
200	5,000	5,000	22½ pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,50 0
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
120	3,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Times-vely Press Co.	1,000
250	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th Jan. 1872.

Open 349½ Miles. Rs. a. p.

Coaching	39,116 0 4
Merchandize	67,574 12 0
Electric Telegraph	984 0 0
Total Rs.	1,07,672 13 1

Corresponding week in 7th January, 1871.
Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	41,040 15 4
Merchandize	47,437 2 11
Electric Telegraph	412 0 0
Total Rs.	88,890 2 3
Increase	18,782 10 10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—11TH JANUARY, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th January, 7-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 68 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th January, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 11th January, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 10th to 9 P.M. of the 11th January 1872 is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	6 20	0 20
,, Kurrachee	1 0	0 2
,, Madras	0 51	0 6
,, Galle, one in	0 0	0 34

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3	0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3	0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2	10s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2	10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£2	10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 2d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2	0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1	15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3	0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3	10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3	0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Ceres	Cochran	Newcastle, Aug. 16.
	Undaunted	Young	Greenock, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Cutch, Coast and Kurrachee.
	Koina (s)	Profumo	Jeddah & Hoodoods.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The ship Sir Walter Scott, Shaw, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Alabama, to Rangoon.
Ship St. Bernard, to Moulmein.
Brig Keerala Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.
Brig Voluntheury, to Madras.

MADRAS.

Jan. 8 Meinam (F S) ..... ARRIVAL. ..... Galle.

Jan. 8 Meinam (F S) ..... DEPARTURES. ..... Calcutta.
Sumatra (s) ..... Suez.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 11th Jan., 9 A.M.—H. M. S. Ocean sailed for Galle.

GALLE, 11th Jan., 6.30 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 11th Jan., 7.15 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

St. Olaf, s, 3 cases white paraffine wax, O S & W Co; 7 cases silver-cochineal, Owen & Otcell.
Sam Mendel, 13 packages earthenware, S Bhimjee.
Pembrokeshire, 6 cases glassware, S Bhimsa.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 3 cases glassware and 2 cases pri-matic balls, A Rahimbhoy; 6 cases silicon, H Pestonjee's & Co; 13 packages medicine, D Mooljee; 80 cases french foolscap paper, H Clason & Co; 16 cases m-dicine, N Mooljee.
Baldovan, 34 casks soda crystal, H Rogers.
Xanthe, s, 2 casks glassware, King King, & Co.
St Olaf s, 25 cases yellow metal sheets, 20 cases copper sheets, J Ragojee; 3 9 cases kerosina oil, H Allybhoy; 34 cases oilmanstores, Bull & Co; 13 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases perfumery, and 1 case snuff, H F Soares; 9 cases oilmanstores, Bacon and Hams, King, King & Co; 14 cases cochineal, R Ruttonchunt; 4 cases cochineal, R Gopal, 37 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case biscuits, H Pestonjee's Sons; 16 cases paper, 5 bales paste board, and 1 case printing materials, Bombay Gazette Office; 509 cases kerosine oil, Aldridge & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 543 pieces cast iron pipes, B Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 40 cases brandy, H B Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 157 bags linseed, Richard Martin & Co; 5 0 bales cotton, H Toushe & Co; 46 bales cotton, G Soondercjee; 100 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.
Norah Green, 200 bags linseed, Richard Martin & Co.
Nebraska, s, 33 bal s cotton, G orge Lockhart & Co; 25 bales cotton, B Canjee; 34 cases dry ginger, T Mooljee; 120 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co.
Jane Law, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Mongolia, s, 40 bales wool, C Marjee.
The Foundling, 64 bales cotton, L Dattoo.
St Olaf, s, 50 bales wool, D Cursetjee, 50 bales cotton, C A Dickinson; 138 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 120 bales cotton, T Gunneshdass; 50 bales cotton, King, King & Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 657 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 500 bales cotton D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Mackorjee; 125 bales cotton, B Hurre-bhoy; 46 bales cotton, M Ghulabhoy; 100 bales cotton, N Mancekjee & Co; 68 bal s cotton, B Nurpal, 225 packages wet dates, F Khakey.
Milimbir, s, 100 bales wool, D Sassoon & Co; 1,000 bundles Myrabolums, S S Narreiwalla; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 83 bales cotton, M Esmail.
Sir Walter Scott, 1 bale cotton, L Narunjee.
Mahableshwur, 61 bales cotton, H. Nandram; 200 bales cotton, N Mancekjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gadcham & Co; 150 bales cotton, L Shanjee; 30 bales cotton, G Bullaw.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 1 case turmeric, 291 bags coffee, 22 cases cat'amoms and 68 cases ginger, B I S N & Co; 100 cas s olibanum, M Jewraz; 161 pieces elephant teeth, B Vullybhoy.
Salacia, 5 bundles E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Saladin, 500 bales cotton, H Clason.
Mongolia, s, 3 bales cotton, S Tejbee & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Pallas, 2,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Asia, s, 60 bales white twist, P Chiminram; 25 boxes country soap, C Gomersee.
Geelong, s, 26 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 26 cases olibanum, C Narjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Annesley, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.
Waters, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

MacGowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Nuttall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay 22nd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Newmuch.
Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Laurell, Captain, 4th Hussrs, to join, to Allahabad

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G G O No 610, of 23rd Oct 1867, the following Regulations regarding the organization of the Aden troop are published for information and guidance :—

1. Ammunition to be supplied from Government Stores, on Indent, with carriage for the same.
2. A Store Tent and a Hospital Tent to be supplied by Government when required, with carriage for the same.
3. Medical aid as to the Native Army; Veterinary aid as to Billedar Horses.
4. An allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem is made for the supply of water under Regimental arrangements.
5. The pay of all ranks to commence from the date of enlistment.
6. The pensions to be the same as those of the Native Army.
7. Lines, including a house for the Commandant, to be provided by Government.
8. Any heavy repairs to arms which the Troop Armourers' Establishment is unable to effect to be done in the Aden Arsenal free of cost.
9. Compensation at the established rates to be allowed for horses killed, lost, or missing in action or in pursuit of the enemy.

Captain T. W. Sanders, Probationary Sub-Asst Comry Genl, having been relieved from duty in the Commissariat Department from the 23rd Dec last, his services are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from that date.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt by Brev from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Joseph Fagan, General List, Cav, 27th Dec 1871.

Lt Fagan to Europe granted to Lt J Fagan, Adjt 2nd Regt L C, in G O No 463, of 15th July 1868, was under Rule XV., and not under Rule IX as therein notified.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 18 days, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Col J W Playfair, RE, Suptdg Engr, ND.

The furlough in India granted by G O No 731, dated 22nd Nov last, to Lt-Col J H Henderson, S C, Supdt of Police, Poona District, is extended from the 1st to the 31st Jan 1872.

The services of Surg D B Long are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment with the Meywar Bheel Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure from Calcutta in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Major F G Steuart, S C, District Supdt of Police, Rai pore, Central Provinces.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt-Col, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major, Brev Lt-Col, James Forbes Robertson, and Major, Bret Lt-Col, Fredrick Roome, 3rd January 1872.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India :—

Ens Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, of the 1st Battn 7th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub 19th N I, 30th June 1870.

Ens Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden to have the rank of Lt from the 30th Nov 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H M's approval.

The following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered :—

Promotions—Sub-Conductor James Hickey to be Conductor and Magazine Serjt, and Actg Sub-Conductor William Clews to be Sub-Conductor, from the 15th Nov 1871, vice Hartley, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor John Burchell to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Sergt Julian Wood to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 16th Nov 1871, vice Hickey, absent on furlough.

Sub-Conductor James Tricket to be Act Conductor, and Magazine Serjt Henry Teeling to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 15th Nov 1871, vice Nelson, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Reversions—Actg Conductor James Tricket to revert to Sub-Conductor, and Actg Sub-Conductors, Julian Wood and Henry Teeling to Magazine Sergts, from the 24th Nov 1871, consequent on the return from furlough of Conductor Hickey and Sub-Conductor Kennedy.

Promotions—Sub-Conductor David Kennedy to be Actg Conductor, and Magazine Sergt Julian Wood to be Actg Sub-Conductor, from the 30th Nov 1871, vice Macnee, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. J Humfrey, Supt Kaitywar Federal Seebundy, S D, acted as Second Supdt during the absence of Capt F H Gordon, from the 15th May to 15th Sept 1870, and from 12th June to 13th Oct 1871.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Giertzen, Actg District Supt of Police, Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs, under clause 1 of section 13 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864, from the date of his departure in April next.

Mr. Narayen Jugunnath Bhide, appointed Government Pleader in the Poona Collectorate, is also appointed to be Public Prosecutor for that Collectorate, vice Mr Chintamun Sukharam.

Mr F D Melvill, Actg Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr M H Scott to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. F. D. Melvill, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J W Walker to act as Asst Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, vice Mr M H Scott, or until further orders.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for one month and a half to Mr Surrotam Sukharam, Fifth Translator and Interpreter on the Original Side of the High Court, from the 1st Dec 1871.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice in the Translator's Establishment of the High Court :—

Mr Ball Bhasker, Gujerathi and Marathi Translator and Interpreter, Appellate Side, High Court, to act for Mr Surrotam Sukharam, from 1st Dec 1871.

Mr Ball Bapoo to act for Mr Ball Bhasker from 6th Dec 1871 inclusive.

Rao Bahadoor Purshotumrao Shidheswur Biniwale, first class Sub Judge, assumed charge of the Court of the Sub Judge at Ahmednuggur on the 4th inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L R Ashburner, CSI, Collr and Mag of Khandeish is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under Chapter 6 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr W H Propert, extra First Asst Collr, in charge Panch Mahals, was allowed subsidiary leave from 18th to 26th Nov 1871, under Sec XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg T S Weir, Genl Duty, Bombay, performed the duties of Ophthalmic Surg, Bombay, from the 1st Dec 1871 to the 4th Jan 1872, both days inclusive.

Asst Surg G Waters, Genl Duty, Bombay, performed the duties of Ophthalmic Surg, Bombay, from the 21st Oct to the 12th Nov 1871, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt E D'O Tremlow, R E, received charge of the office of Ex Engr, Belgaum, from Capt C A M Skinner, R E, on the forenoon of the 16th Dec 1871.

Lt H C Reynolds, R E, received charge of the office of Ex Eng, Dharwar, from Major C A Goodfellow, V C, R E, on the afternoon of the 20th Nov 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint F F Arbuthnot, Esq, C S, Chairman of the Bombay Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, vice Arthur Crawford, Esq, late Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G O No 25, dated 2nd Sept 1870, Mr J Green is confirmed in the appointment of Master Sailmaker from the 1st July 1870.

Mr W G Corke, First Asst Master Attendant, performed the duties of Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, since the 13th May last, in addition to his own.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs Colston and Simpson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Matheran in the forenoon of the 28th Nov 1871.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr J H Todd and Major T G Coles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Supdt of Police, Sattara, on the 16th Dec 1871, in the forenoon.

Messrs M J Shaw Stewart and A R Macdonald respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Mag of Canara, before office hours, on the 18th Dec 1871.

Lt-Col Henderson, District Supdt of Police, Poona, proceeded on furlough in India in the forenoon of the 20th Nov, and Capt Daniell assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 26th idem.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 15th December 1871.

The following removals, appointment, and postings are ordered :—

Lt E H Fisher, from attached 22nd N I, to Offg Qr-Mr 22nd N I, vice Shelley

Staff Asst Surg A Neil, late arrival, to Depy Inspr Genl's Dept, Hydrabad Circle.

Staff Asst Surg D Murray, M D, from late 3rd Batn 5th Brig R A, to Poonamalle for duty, at the public expense.

So much of G O C C 6th inst as appoints Capt Tabutean to the 19th N I is cancelled.

The following removals, appointments, and posting are ordered :—

Capt F L Haleman, from attached 34th L I, to Extra Wing Sub 19th N I, vice Reikes.

Asst Surg H J Jones, from Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Mysore Div, doing duty at Madras, to Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Presy District, with effect from the 9th Dec 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Comdg Mysore Div, directing Asst Surg Spencer to assume medical charge of the 27th Regt N I, vice Trimnell removed.

By the Officer Comdg Ratpore, appointing Lt F J F Monro to act as Station Staff Officer of Raipore, vice Capt Cunningham relieved.

By the Officer Comdg Vizianagram, appointing Capt J T M Armstrong, Staff Corps, to act as Station Staff Officer, Vizianagram, vice Capt Wroughton relieved.

Leave of absence :—

K H A.—Troop, Qr-Mr G Bacon, D Brig, for 6 months from 2nd Dec 1871, Madras, private affairs.

Staff Asst Surg P. Frazer is directed to proceed to Rangoon in medical charge of 6th-5th Brig R A, and to return with No. 5 Brig R A from Rangoon, and accompany it to Secundrabad.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—

Col A H A Hervey, Inf, from general duty, Secundrabad, to Offg Comd 35th N I, with effect from date of departure of Col Coode.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

45th Foot—Brev Col H W Parish, C.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Lt-Col A Drury, in extension until the 31st Jan 1872.

Col J P Coode, Comdt 35th N I, from 12th Dec 1871, or date of departure, for 6 months, Bangalore and Neilgherries, sc.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Capt B H Preston, from 2nd Wing Sub 33rd N I, to 1st Wing Sub 33rd N I, vice Armstrong, who vacates.

Capt T H Stoton, from attached 2nd N I, to 2nd Wing Sub 33rd N I, vice Armstrong, who vacates.

Under instructions from C-in-C in India, Capt C B LeMesurier, 5th Brig R A, will, on arrival from England, proceed to Fort William for duty with No. 2 Bat 13th Brig, pending his transfer thereto.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Maj A H Cooke, from Offg Wing Officer 19th N I, to general duty, Madras, as staff orary measure.

Capt F L Haleman, from Extra Wing Sub 19th N I, to attached 36th N I, to d d 29th N I, until the arrival of the 36th at Bangalore.

Capt E Faunce, from Offg Qr-Mr 16th N I, to Offg Brig Maj, Malabar and Canara.

Capt J B Reid, from 1st Wing Sub 16th N I, to Offg Qr-Mr 16th N I, vice Faunce, who vacates.

Capt L Owen, from attached 16th N I, to 1st Wing Subn 16th N I, vice Faunce, who vacates.

Capt G E Martin, from 1st Wing Sub 7th N I, to Offg Qr-Mr 7th N I, vice McCally, who vacates.

Capt J F T Sherman, from 2nd Wing Sub 7th N I, to 1st Wing Sub 7th N I, vice McCally, who vacates.

Leave of absence :—

R A—Lt J F Baily, 20th Brig, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Maj J J Muir, doing genl duty at Bangalore, from 14th Dec 1871, or date of departure until the 15th March 1872, Madras sc.

10th Foot—Capt H N Whitty, 2nd Batn, to England by the next P and O steamer, to appear before a medical board, unfit to duty with troops.

NOTICE.

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NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2212 of 1871-72.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, 16th January, 1872.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

No. 2213 of 1871-72.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the SENATE who intend to be present at the Convocation on the 16th, are requested to SEND their CARDS to the Registrar on or before MONDAY next, the 15th instant.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

No. 2214 of 1871-72.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be holden in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 5 P.M., are requested to FORWARD, as early as convenient, CARDS, with their Addresses thereon, under Envelopes, addressed "To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of Admission will be afterwards sent.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—January 8th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. R. Davis, Telegraph Master, prematurely, of a son.
HUDSON—January 8th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. T. Hudson, of a daughter.
LLEWHELLIN—January 2nd, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of G. W. Llewhellin, Esq., of Durbungah, of twin daughters.
MARTIN—January 4th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. T. Martin, Officiating Superintending Engineer Sirhind Canal, of a daughter.
MECHAM—January 6th, at Fyzabad, the wife of J. R. Mecham, "Cameronians," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SULLIVAN—WOOD—December 26th, at Delhi, John Patrick Sullivan, Esq., Punjab Railway, to Alice Marian, daughter of the late W. C. Wood, of Mussoorie.
TOWNSHEND—ANNESLEY—December 27th, at Christ's Church, Rangoon, Burmah, by the Rev Mr. Burdett, Paul Townshend, Esq., 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, son of Henry Townshend, Esq., Caldecote Hall, Warwickshire, to Frances Bridella Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Annesley, Commanding 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, and grand daughter of Captain the Honorable Francis Charles Annesley, Royal Navy, of Newcastle, Downshire.
WALKER—TOYNBEE—January 1st, at Cuttack, by the Rev. F. W. Robberds, B.A., James P. H. Walker, Esq., C.E., to Kate Toynbee, daughter of the late Charles Toynbee, Esq.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY—December 22nd, on board the s.s. Strathclyde, near Aden, James Kennedy, of wounds received in an encounter with a tiger on Saugor Island, aged 30 years.
WYLIE—January 3rd, at Tellichery, Francis David Wylie, of low remittent fever, aged 22 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

Most people will concur with the *Calcutta Review* in the opinion that nothing is to be gained by discussing the question whether our rule in British India is popular or unpopular with our native subjects. Such a discussion must be both useless and impolitic; for, however much our views of political morality may differ from native models, we must govern this country from the stand-point of Western civilization, and can never ignore the lessons taught us by political experience in other countries. But, true as this opinion may be when considered in connection with our own districts and regulation provinces, the case stands quite differently when considered with reference to the political States and feudatories over which our Governments exercise supervision and control. Here the question of the popularity of native rule, as checked and modified by our interference and control, is one not merely of supreme interest, but a plain political necessity. It is always a wise policy to refrain from unnecessarily meddling with subordinate Governments; but if native Durbars, protected from the insurrection of their subjects by our military and police organizations, and our known love of discipline and order, make themselves intolerably unpopular by actions which destroy the very roots of liberty and good government, it is absolutely necessary for us to break through our general rule of inactivity and show the Chiefs that we are not prepared to tolerate such a state of affairs. When a dynasty is deservedly unpopular, or when its unpopularity has reached the stage which calls for British intervention, are nice questions which require the greatest care in deciding and a full knowledge of the actions and policies of our neighbours. This is one of the main causes which make it necessary for us to maintain costly agencies, superintendencies, and residencies at native courts. That all native Governments govern their subjects tyrannically, and are vehemently detested by the ryot, is a doctrine very generally held both by the official and non-official classes in India. But, in order to test the accuracy and grounds of this belief, it will be necessary to go somewhat below the external and palpable surface of bribery and corruption which without doubt do thrive under native rule.

If we take this Presidency as being most familiar to our readers,—and it is a good instance to select, as the political work of Bombay is larger than that of any other presidency,—it will appear at a glance that native rules are of the most various size and quality. Of the larger sort the Gaekwar's kingdom of Baroda may be selected as an example, and of the smaller powers the Sattara Jaghirs afford the best instance. Since India is mainly an agricultural country, the quality of a Government may be tested in the first instance in its effects upon the masses of cultivators. And here at starting native rules have a great advantage over British rule in commending themselves to their subject cultivators. Indian Governments are troubled by no superfluous desires of improving either the status or the *moral* of this class. Hence the koonbee is saved alike from interferences with his sanitary arrangements, from interferences with his production of opium and other crops, from restrictions as to his carting of stones and earth, and from attempts at educating his children. If cholera breaks out, he can place a string across the entrance of his village and hang a few earthen pots on it to attract and localize the malignant deity; if he wants to dig a well he does so without obtaining the Mamletdar's leave; he can grow opium within two yards of British territory and smuggle the produce across in open defiance of our Abkarree laws; and he is not likely to miss a vernacular school when he does not know the advantages of education. So long as he does not run against the Wywutdar, or other native official, he can live in peace without Government caring for him or he for Government, and without the to him seemingly objectionable visits of an energetic district officer. The feelings which make an advanced regulation province glory in its superiority, the first yearnings of an incipient civilization and desire for progress, are so much jargon to him; for he has not risen to the eminence which such inspirations presuppose. Such are his advantages, and they are the sum total of them. But it must be observed that his whole contentment is based not on the quality of his government, but on its non-existence so far as he himself is concerned, on its non-interference with him for better or for worse. Hence if by any chance a village gets quarrelsome within itself, and has to call in the aid of its own Government and justice, then the spell of peace and contentment is at once broken; or, if a village lives near a different state of affairs and envies the fixity of tenure or moderate assessments in force in British territory, it begins to question, and questioning ends generally in appeals to our officers. The further that native villages lie from British territory the happier will they be, and for the same reason the larger a State is the longer is the popularity of its own rule likely to last in the minds of the bulk of its people. Many complaints are heard from Gaekwaree villages along the borders of our districts, but few voices are ever lifted up from the interior of the country. On the other hand, the complaints from Juth and other small States, to judge by the native press are frequent, and apparently not without ground. One cause of this is that a knowledge of the British system soon diffuses itself through a narrow strip of land surrounded on all sides by our districts: but another equally potent cause is that the native Government can more effectually and minutely look into the affairs of a small area and break through the charm of the *laissez faire* system which alone endears effete institutions to the people. The subjects, possessing a sufficient experience of outside government to be able to make comparisons of the administration of justice, fiscal policy, and land tenures, and annoyed at home by the acts of their own Chief, lose the sole advantage of native rule and make themselves heard by repeated applications to the foreign Sirkar. It is plain, therefore, that, as years go on, first the small State and then the bigger will be less inclined to acquiesce in the present state of their Governments, and as it is inconceivable that their Chiefs will alter their systems without pressure the interference of our Government will become more and more necessary and common.

That native Governments already fear this result is evident from their anxiety to prevent their subjects from visiting British officials and the absolute silence about internal rule which they enjoin upon them: and that even enlightened princes will not grant justice to their subjects in cases where the State interests are concerned, without strong pressure, has lately received a confirmation in the lengthened dispute about the introduction of the Purdhan Court which has yet to be established in Kattywar. The sign is healthy, and as an indication of growth most welcome: but it is not likely that the changes which the rest of this century will see effected can be brought about without much angry feeling on the part of native rulers, and a considerable amount of appeals and references to the home Government. That our honourable ally the Gaekwar and the Raja of Kolapoor and a few others should have been allowed most of the rights of sovereignty unimpaired was only an act of justice and policy. But why every petty landholder and Jaghirdar in the Deccan should have been, not merely given strips of territory, the value of which has indefinitely increased owing to British rule, but armed with full powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction, with the right of appeal practically denied to his subjects, and with power to render all our Abkarree and Imperial stamp and registration acts nugatory over a large portion of British India, is a question which future generations will ask in wonderment. Who is the Chief of Juth, that his subjects should fill the papers with their groans, and yet be answered by the cold reply, "Seek justice at the hands of your Chief?" It is a fact that there is a village in the Deccan not very far from Poona, the revenues of which in time past were granted to a Mahomedan priest, in order to say prayers and light candles over the tomb of a departed hero, by an Emperor of Delhi. Whilst that Empire lasted, the fraternity enjoyed their revenues and said their prayers, and when civil or criminal justice was needed it was dispensed by the imperial courts. It was not till some years after the battle of Kirkee, and when these worthy priests saw thousands of our subjects being handed over to the tender mercies of some landed proprietors or jaghirdars whom we maintained in their lands, that the head of the fraternity thought it would immensely add to his own importance to arrogate to himself sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the village assigned for his maintenance. At first he directed his efforts against the other families in his village, and, when they complained, his answer of a claim of jurisdiction, based on a grant from the Emperor, passed unchallenged. But at last he grew avaricious, and under cover of his civil court he appropriated the whole property of the fraternity to himself, and, if any one was troublesome, the case was transferred from the civil to the criminal side of his reverend court and the refractory brother consigned to a dungeon. All this was going on in the heart of an English collectorate, and with British police maintaining order and peace all round the village. Of course, with the whole family against him, the self-made Chief's claim of jurisdiction was called in question, and on a thorough enquiry being instituted the facts came out as related. This reads like a tale of the mediæval or feudal times, but it is a fact of yesterday. No one for a minute doubts that the people in the Deccan Jaghirs would prefer a fixed assessment, and the impartiality of British Courts. It must not be imagined that the subjects of these Jaghirs are apprehensive of the introduction of British rule. They at least have nothing to lose by it. They already pay income tax to their Chiefs, and get no efficient police in return; they pay taxes on justice, and both parties to a suit give bribes, but they have no guarantee for justice; they pay Local Fund tax, but get no local works of public utility. Any other nation but the constitutional and timid Englishman would never have given to petty chieftains more than a proprietary title in their grants of territory. It was quite different with the large States which we found already in existence and administering justice to their subjects. But the mistake is being slowly recognised in every department. Our Customs and Abkarree policy is crippled by the mass of petty jurisdictions; our stamp laws are evaded; our criminals find the long delay of extradition interposed between them and justice by merely running across a border; our grand trunk roads and large sch

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DELHI, 7TH JANUARY.

It may be as well, prior to the movements and manœuvres actually taking place, to describe the area of operations. The river Jumna flows in a direction nearly from north to south, close past the eastern walls of Delhi. The stream at present is only about 120 yards broad, but is only fordable at a few places, which are some miles apart. There is a bridge of country boats between the village of Beharee, six miles up the river, and Bugput; ten miles further opposite both of these villages there are fords.

About four miles from the river nearly parallel, but bearing slightly westwards, runs the main road to Kurnaul, and about a mile and a half from it again nearly parallel to the road the Royal Canal flows into Delhi. When about three miles from the city, the river, the road, and the canal converge to one point—the centre of the city.

Between the river and the road the ground is generally a large marshy plain, open, but impracticable in the rains, when it is intersected with jheels, which, with one exception, are now dry. Between the road and the canal there are numbers of small villages, and the ground is well cultivated, and fields of sugarcane intercept the view.

The attacking force has received orders to concentrate itself at Allipore, a village twelve miles on the Kurnaul road, as the base of its operations. Its object is to advance to the ridge in front of Delhi, on which our forces during the Mutiny held their position. At the same time the force is bound to keep up its communications with Kurnaul or Meerut, either place being considered sufficient for a line of retreat should the attacking force be worsted.

The defenders are not to proceed further than the villages of Badlee and Beharee, the one about a mile from the canal and the other on the right bank of the Jumna, till the morning of the 10th, when the warlike operations are to commence.

The question for the General to take up is, what position will be the strongest for defence and at the same time for counter attack.

From Beharee, a village on the right bank of the river, moving due west to the canal, we meet first a small nullah at about a mile, then across on the open plain to the eighth mile stone on the Kurnaul road is about two and a half miles further; half a mile onwards is the village of Libaspoor, behind which to the south, a half mile, is another called Lameepoor; at another mile west of Libaspoor, we come upon the canal, where there is the debouchement of a stream, flowing south-west, crossed by a bridge at a quarter of a mile beyond the camp, and half a mile beyond this bridge is situated the village of Shahabad. Half a mile below the junction of this line with the canal, a mile west of the village of Sameerpoor, is a bridge over the Royal Canal on the direct road from the village to Shahabad. A large unfordable jheel lies between the first small nullah mentioned and the road, about 1½ miles in length with a breadth of about 400 yards. The direction of this lies between Beharee and Badlee, at about equal distances, 1½ to 1 mile from them. It thus occupies a most important strategical position, as it forces the attacking force to move on one side and curtail their movements.

Taking a second line due west and about a mile and a-half south of the first sketched, we have, first, the small nullah which at this point takes a course east to west. It is first met with at about half a mile from the river, and extends three quarter of a mile—a bridge crosses it near the western extremity of the bend. Half mile further we have the village of Mokundpoor, a little beyond a large town, and at a distance of about 1½ miles the village of Balshna, a little past which the south-west end of the jheel commences. The line crosses the main road less than half a mile from Balshna at a morgue, and then passes the village already mentioned of Badlee, which may be put down as a mile and one quarter from Balshna, and directly south one mile from Sameepoor. Slightly southwards of Badlee and half a mile west is the canal with a bridge over it.

For the third line there is first, working the reverse way, that is east to west, the bridge and village of Hyderpoor, three-quarters of a mile in a south-easterly direction from the Badlee Bridge, and half a mile directly south of the village of Badlee. Three-quarters of a mile east is the village of Shalimar, and between these two on the south are the famous Shalimar gardens. Half a mile then brings us to the road and serai called Badlee ka Serai, a place famous as the first battle-ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi with the mutineers in 1857; beyond the road to the river, with the exception of the village of Gurwadun, which is about half mile from the river, an open plain is all that is met with. Dry now, but a swamp in the rain.

As the Jheel will force the attacking force to pass on one of its flanks, the best position for the defensive army will be somewhere about the centre of this third line for its main body and reserves, with outposts out from Beharee to Shikarpoor. Should the enemy determine to force a passage by the Beharee side, a very strong defensive position can be obtained by holding the village of Mokundpore as a strong outpost on the left; for so long as it is held no force can pass between it and the Jheel. From a quarter of a mile to half mile south and south-east of Mokundpore are some knolls most excellent to place the batteries, more especially the 40lb. guns in position. The banks of the nullah, with its bridge, form a strong defensive line till the neighbourhood of the river is reached, and a strong redoubt placed skilfully at the end of this reach of the nullah would effectually prevent any of the enemy's attempts to cross. The position, if well occupied, is impregnable, taking into comparison the relative strength of the forces. Should the enemy attempt to pass through by Sikarpoor and Sumeerpore, under favour of the standing crops, the line of defence would be to burn and destroy these villages and their crops, and then to hold the village of Badlee in strength as an outpost, and also the bridge over the canal. Half a mile directly south of Badlee are again some knolls, as also direct east on the sixth mile on the road, both affording excellent situation for the heavy guns. The morgue across the road east of Badlee and the village of Balshna are fine points of strength and prevent with the Jheel in front of the latter village any possibility of a flank movement.

The enemy may drop its communication with Kurnaul and cross the river Jumna, and establish Meerut as its base of operation, but no apparent good could arise from such a proceeding, as it would have hereafter to force the passage of a largish river in the face of the opposing forces. To cross the Canal as a flank movement would expose their communications both with Kurnaul and Meerut, so it seems that about one-third of the force will attempt one side of the Jheel, while the other attacks the position, but even in this instance if the defenders after a time, shortly before the flanking movement seems to have arrived at success, and after the direct onset has been fully developed, should launch out in a strong counter-attack with all its force, the enemy cannot but be beaten, having suffered severely in its onset. This counter attack of any defensive position, even under the most favorable circumstances, has not been initiated by any Brigadier, but one of the great lessons now being taught and dawning upon all not only the necessity of this counter assault, but the great benefit which must accrue to the defensive side by doing so at the proper moment.

Under any circumstances, however, the campaign ends. Great results are anticipated, as the Generals and the Brigadiers commanding the Cavalry are men from whom much is expected.

THE following orders have been issued for the 9th and 10th :—

"General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"Major-General Travers, with force as given below, will encamp at Allipore on the 9th January 1872. The force will advance on Delhi on the morning of the 10th January. Its line of advance will be merely restricted by the necessity of keeping open its communication with Kurnaul and Meerut :—

"D D R. H. A., F F R. H. A., 4th and 20th Hussars, 1st, 8th and 17th B.C., and Central India Horse in two Brigades, under Sir H. Tombs.

"F 16 R.A., D-16 R. A., F-19 R. A., 1-5th Foot, 65th Foot, 72nd Foot, 3rd, 10th, 14th, and 20th N. I., 3rd Goorkhas, and 35th and 45th N. I., in three Brigades.

"The force as given below, under command of Major-General McMurdo, will move out of Camp on the 9th January 1870, to oppose the force advancing on Delhi from Alipore :—

"E-F R. A., 11th Hussars, 3rd, 6th and 12th B. C., under Colonel Fraser, V. C., C.B., in one Brigade.

"6-13 R. A., D-19 R. A., E-19 R. A., 92nd Foot 105th Foot, 109th Foot, 11th N. I., 17th N. I., 1st Goorkhas, 32nd and 40th N. I., and 4 Cos. Sappers and Miners in two Brigades. Mountain Guns to be considered as 40 lbs. Armstrong.

"The line of retreat of this force will be by the Kurnaul aad Alipore roads on to the ridge overlooking Delhi. Every effort must be made to check the enemy, and stout resistance must be made by the whole force on some selected position as soon as the line of the enemy's advance is clearly known. On reaching Alipore the offensive body under command of Major-General Travers is to be considered as a force just arrived from Kurnaul, having for its object the possession of the ridge with the view of further operations against Delhi, and will not be permitted to take any steps to secure position in advance on that day. The defensive force under Major-General McMurdo will, on the contrary, be at liberty to erect entrenchments or otherwise prepare the ground for any contemplated defensive operations, but on no account is any portion of that force to pass a line running from Beraree on its right front to the village of Badlee on its left before 8 A.M. on the morning of the 10th.

"At 10 A.M. of Wednesday, the 10th, the line of the defensive force, with its piquets, &c., in position, and the attacking force with its advanced guard ready to move on from Alipore, will be inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"Three guns fired from any Battery in rapid succession, by order of the Commander, will be replied to by any Battery of the opposing force, and will be the signal for commencement of operations, on which both parties will be at liberty to move as may be most expedient. No suppositions of any sort are to be considered during the operations, except that troops occupying a village are to be placed outside instead of inside of it, and 2 red white flags on a bridge, or the presence thereon of a Sapper with a similar flag, is to be considered as a signification that the bridge has been destroyed. At the close of the day it will be for every General to make his own dispositions for Camp, and to locate it in such manner and in such places as may appear most advantageous. It must be borne in mind that the carriage of each force is as in war to be protected, and that its loss will be considered a disaster. The Commissariat of three days' supply is considered as baggage; all Commissariat stores to or from Depôt Commissariat Office *under pass* will be considered free. Preparatory to taking field, it will be for the General Officers to assure themselves of the efficiency of the equipment of the troops including Engineer and Artillery stores, for the performance of any operations which may be required of them, and to represent to Army Head-Quarters any deficiency therein. From day to day during the operations the Major-Generals Commanding are respectively to report through the Quarter-Master-General, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, the progress made and the position occupied by their troops at the end of each day.

"At the close of operations a despatch enclosing the several reports of Officers Commanding Brigades (or of officers who may have been specially detailed for particular services) are to be sent in to the Quarter-master General, accompanied by a rough sketch illustrating the operations carried out by them, which will be be published.

"By order, &c."

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

TIPAI MUKH, 30th December.

THE following intelligence has reached Government from the columns of the Lushai Expeditionary Force. It will be seen that it is simply the information we published on Tuesday amplified :—

From General Bourchier, C.B.

January 4th.—Sappers and Miners and Wing 44th Native Infantry move on to-day to the Towestie river, distant about seven miles nearly east. The road is completed for four miles. Hills are becoming very precipitous. No hostilities since last report. Lushais come into camp with fowls and vegetables, which they eagerly barter for salt. They are civil and quiet, and cleaner than most hill-men, and not at all the savages we expected to find them.

From General Brownlow, C.B.

3rd January.—Sovoonga, elevation, 4,000 feet. The Sylhoo Chief has at last sent a message desiring peace, and his Karbarees are expected to-day. As yet, our conversations have been in the dark and a distance. Shall not, however, stay one inch progress in any respect until the Chief himself comes in and satisfies me that he is in earnest. Columns have started for two large villages—one ten miles due north on this range, the other nearer and more to the east. I cannot now indicate our exact movements on the map, as it ceases to be correct.

THE first resistance has been made by a son of Sookpilal at Kholel; Kholgaum, a second son, Inpanu the Queen Regent of the Vonpilal tribe, and Poiboi, both relations, have already declared against us; and Sookpilal's allegiance trembles in the balance. In addition to this, Mynadhur, Tipai Mukh, and also some of the advanced stations have been threatened; and at the second-named place a serious disaster, in the loss of a large number of elephants, has been only avoided by the merest chance. The inference to be drawn is obvious—Tipai Mukh can no longer be regarded as our base of operations, strictly speaking, but must concede that honour to Cachar, there being no intermediate depot, however, nearer than Mynadhur, which, as we have seen, is not safe from attack, and, like Tipai Mukh, requires a strong detachment. Making the necessary deductions for guards at the intermediate stations, extending over a line of communication of nearly a hundred miles, we find that the force available for offensive operations does not present by any means more than an adequate total, presupposing a successful issue to its operations.

The Looshais are by no means good marksmen; their powder is weak, and their bullets consist of scraps of iron or lead as the case may be. Still they have managed, during the last few days, to inflict a loss upon us, which, trivial as it now seems, would, if extended over many months, added to the percentage of sick, considerably paralyze any offensive operations. Their cunning in woodcraft is unequalled, and, unlike other savages—for they fairly come under the term—they seem fully alive to the fact, and prefer to trust to tiring their enemy out by dropping shots concealed in jungle, rather than to risk defeat by an attack in force. After the ferocity they have displayed in mutilating the *mahouts* at Tipai Mukh, they need expect little mercy. A severe lesson is required, and will no doubt be given them.

The Looshais have only come into existence as a distinct race under that name within recent date, having dispossessed the Kookies, the aborigines as far as we know, of a large portion of their territory. Practically the Looshais and Kookies may be regarded as the same race; but the most bitter enmity exists between the two—a fact which seems to have been completely lost sight of. The Kookies are hillmen, well up by nature to all the tricks and cunning of their brethren, like the Looshais; they carry their mess of baggage with ease, turn their hand to anything, and as scouts along a line of march would have been invaluable. In addition to this their language and that of the Looshais are dialects, mutually intelligible, of one and the same language—another important point in a country where so much depends upon obtaining accurate information of the movements of the enemy. Compare with this the actual case; except a few Kookie coolies with the civil officer, the camp followers are almost entirely Hindustanis, carrying their load with difficulty, utterly lost in the dense jungles, and in case of alarm or attack a helpless and disorganized rabble. Throw into the scale the all-important question of economy, and the most staunch supporter of our policy must admit that we have yet much to learn. The incident connected with last year's raids are no doubt still fresh in the memories of many of your readers. It will suffice to say that the raid upon Monierkhali, which took place simultaneously with the western raid on the Alexandrapur garden, where Mr. Winchester was killed, has been brought home to the Vonolel tribe. There is also undoubted testimony implicating the Sylcos, a tribe to the south of Bypari Bazar, in the abduction of Mr. Winchester's daughter. Had Sookpilal and Kholgaum, his son, both of whom gave Mr. Edgar every assistance last year, continued faithful, our task would have been a comparatively easy one, and a six days' march in a south-easterly direction from Tipai Mukh would have enabled us to reach the Vonolel territory unmolested, and to bring the tribe to the Eastern Duars they so justly deserve. Under the present complication a very different policy will be necessary. General Bourchier is at present engaged in an expedition against Poiboi, a road in the meantime being pushed on in the direction of the Vonolel villages. Your other correspondent will, I am sure, bear me out in the statement that the strength of the Looshais has hitherto been very much underrated. That the object of the expedition will be carried out is certain; but the Looshais have shown themselves during the past week fully alive to the difficulties our troops experience in traversing their native jungles; and by harassing our line of march and cutting off supplies and communications will render the task of bringing them to justice a long and tedious one.—*Pioneer.*

VERY little doubt can exist in even the most sceptical mind, writes a correspondent, that the firing of the soldiers has dispersed large bodies of savages, as on the 28th ultimo the sentry at Lower Barkhal was fired upon by some stray Looshais who, after discharging a few shots, rushed off into the jungles and disappeared. No wonder that many of these unsophisticated sons of the forest made themselves scarce and eluded all vigilance after seeing the effect of a volley from our men.—*Bengal Times.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the punishments inflicted upon the Bohmong, he appears to be as obdurate as ever, and the pains and penalties he has suffered have apparently failed to produce the intended effect, since up to date he has not produced his quotum of hill men as requisitioned by the Civil authorities. It is however not easy to determine whether this act of remissness by so influential a Chief—one of the principal Chiefs indeed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts—springs from apathy, imbecility, or disaffection towards the British Government. Be the cause what it may, it should not be forgotten that this Chief was reported to have displayed reluctance in rendering assistance to the local authorities during Colonel Raban's expeditionary operations in 1861. It is not therefore the first time the Bohmong Rajah has proved—designedly or unwittingly—obstructive in an important crisis. Should his reasons for this delay in the non-compliance of our requisitions not be satisfactorily explained, we trust Government will be deterred by no false or exaggerated sense of moderation from deposing the Rajah, as a severe example to his fellow-Chiefs, and of our determination to be obeyed to the very letter in all reasonable and just demands. These self-sufficient grandees—the noble aristocracy of the forest—are merely feudatories of Government, and should, as such, be compelled to meet every call made upon them for State purposes.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

MAKAR SANKRANTI HOLIDAY.—The Small Causes Court will be closed to-morrow on account of the Makar Sankranti holiday.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday, only five cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 2nd of next month.

PICK-POCKET.—The Second Magistrate of Police yesterday convicted one Luxmon Dowluttia of stealing thirteen annas from the pocket of a Goanese named Pedro Domia, and sentenced him to receive ten stripes at the Null Bazaar.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Baloo Surung Street concerning the death of one Hajee Maneck, a butcher. The jury found that the man's death was caused by burns, which he received by his clothes having accidentally caught fire.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A man of the Maratha caste, named Crushna Mahadoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a flask of liquor, and sundry other articles, belonging to one Mahadoo Luxmon.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.—Yesterday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, the Ranee of the late Gaekwar, who arrived here from Baroda last week, left for Poona, where she will stay only a few days. She will afterwards visit Sattara before going on her pilgrimage to Benares.

A MILITARY PRISONER FLOGGED.—At a meeting of the Committee of Management at the House of Correction, held on Wednesday, a European military prisoner, by name John Lambart, was charged with gross breach of prison discipline, and assaulting the apothecary, Mr. Kabral. He was ordered to received twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday an old and infirm Hindoo was found by the police lying in Dontar Street. He was removed to a house for shelter, where he died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury found that deceased had died from general debility and old age.

THROWING BALLAST INTO THE HARBOUR.—Four boatmen were yesterday prosecuted in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee for throwing ballast or rubbish without lawful excuse into the harbour, and three of them were fined eight rupees each, while the fourth was acquitted.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We see that Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna has expressed his willingness to place at the disposal of the trustees of the Parsee Famine Fund the cart belonging to his grandfather, known as the Manockjee Sett's cart, in the Fort, for the temporary accommodation of the Persian Parsees.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st January 1872, Rs. 60,68,572. Add silver received during the week, Rs. 78,374—total, Rs. 61,46,946. There are in addition 53,94,664 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awating assay.

FORGERY.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, on Wednesday, Veerjee Jairam and Pragjee Veerjee, father and son, were charged at the instance one Ladkeebaee, widow of one Ludha Lilanee, with having forged a certain entry in an account book. After the examination of one or two witnesses the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before J. O'Leary, Esq., First Judge, a case was fixed for hearing in which Messrs. J. & W. Watson and Co. were the plaintiffs, and Mr. John Bodger was defendant. The suit was to recover Rs. 546-3-3, being the amount due for goods sold and delivered to defendant. It was intimated to the Court that the case had been settled out of Court by mutual consent, and it was consequently struck off the cause list.

ALLOWANCE TO THE RANEE OF THE DECEASED KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says :—"According to the custom prevalent at Baroda, a widow of a deceased Raja gets an allowance of Rs. 25,000 per annum. The Resident at Baroda, by consent of H. H. Mulharao, recommended to Government to give the Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaekwar a lac of rupees per annum; but as the Ranee has left Baroda contrary to the wishes of Maharaja Mulharao, she will only get the usual allowance."

A SAD DOWNFALL.—Archibald Gathorne Remington, formerly a captain in H. M.'s Bengal Army, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeny, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house, attached to the House of Correction. Remington said he would like to leave the country and go to England, and was quite willing in the meantime to go to the House of Correction.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, Abdool Hoosein Escobhoy and Mahomed Ally Esmaeljee, Borees, dealers in gunpowder, &c., were charged, under the Railway Act, with booking a case containing flasks of gunpowder on the 30th December, without describing the contents of the case on the outside, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Winter (Keir, Prescot, and Winter,) represented the company; Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Morojee Casinath for the second. The magistrate acquitted Abdool, and fined the second defendant Rs. 200.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Diocesan Schools, Love Lane, was held yesterday at the school premises for the presentation of prizes to the boys and girls most successful in their studies. The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided, and there was a pretty large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The honorary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin. read a report on the present state of the schools, which, on the motion of the chairman, was unanimously adopted. Mrs. Sharpin then distributed the prizes. The interesting proceedings of the evening concluded with a school treat for the children, consisting of fruits and confectionery. A detailed report will be given in an early issue.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the suit of Bhaisett Trecumlal *v.* The G. I. P. Railway Company was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. It was an action to recover Rs. 3,700 for short delivery of cotton entrusted to defendants in 1864. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff was called, but did not appear. Mr. Scoble said his clients had the day before received a letter from plaintiff's solicitors, stating they had advised him not to proceed with the suit. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel asked for a decree for the defendants under section 614 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Court gave a decree for defendants, with costs.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—The *Bombay Gazette* continues to issue its useful manual, *The Indian Travellers' Guide*. We are just favoured with the number for the present month, which contains a skeleton map of India, and every information a stranger in Bombay can possibly want concerning our railways, steamers, daks, travellers' bungalows, hotels, or public conveyances. Complete time-tables of all the Indian railways are given. The introduction describes the places within and around Bombay best worth seeing. The book is carefully indexed, and leaves no want of the traveller unsupplied.—*Indian Statesman.*

"SHANNET A BOO!"—Do you know what "Shannet a boo!" means? No, you don't, and it is plain that your education, like mine, has been sadly neglected. I confess I don't, and I don't seem to care much, but it is a pretty legend all the same, and it is writ large over a chemist's shop in the city in the Arms of His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor of Bombay. It occurs to me that if I possessed such a motto, and was badgered by people about public questions and abused by the Press, I should continually reply, like the youth in Mr. Longfellow's poem, by waving my banner with that strange device—"Shannet a boo!" It sounds as if it meant "get out," or "you're another," or perhaps it's the Irish for "Go to Bannagher!" In any case, to judge by the tone of the local Press, it is about all the response the Bombay Government makes to the appeals of its subjects. Port Trust—Shannet a boo! Municipal reform—Shannet a boo! Chamber of Commerce letters—Shannet a boo! and meanwhile complaints are loud and long. It is by no means pleasant to have to write this kind of thing, the more so because I can be by no means certain how much of the general feeling is well grounded.

"What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

Perhaps if we only knew it, we ought to be admiring the close of a reign of masterly inactivity. The frogs found fault with King Log, so the High Gods sent King Stork.—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th January, was 380, being 35 more than in the preceding week, 38 more than the total of the week ending 10th January 1871, and 40 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 434 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including cases not specified here.)	Total deaths registered in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...	...	1	5	...	10	10
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,359	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	7	18
Esplanade	7,960	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Market	75,402	...	6	...	3	1	4	...	17	47
Mandvee	41,152	1	14	...	4	4	1	...	29	16
Chuckla	41,442	...	12	1	3	...	1	...	21	13
Gomburkharee	63,020	3	6	...	3	1	3	2	23	23
Dongree	60,359	1	4	...	...	3	...	1	9	13
Bhuleshwar	71,780	...	12	...	...	2	1	...	19	29
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	10	6
Bhoideshwar	50,332	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	22	29
Kharatalao	23,454	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	11	14
Koombarwaree	23,380	1	5	...	1	...	3	...	10	31
Khetwaree	29,177	...	15	...	2	1	2	...	22	20
Girgaum	21,505	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	20
Chaupatee	6,184	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	7
Walkeshwar	10,094	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	8	12
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Mazagon	21,784	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	14	13
Sarwareer	9,462	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	28	...	7	4	4	1	62	43
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	5	18
Sewree	5,042	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	5
Sco	12,078	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	14
Mahim	19,459	...	4	...	1	2	6	...	19	17
Worlee	10,211	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	5
Harbour	32,589	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	2	...	2	19	...	...	22	...
Bombay	816,562	8	156	1	42	23	56	6	380	434
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		8	108	12	30	56	55	9	340	171

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Dig. System.	Accident and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here).	Total Registered Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	11	17
Brahmin	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	11
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bhatia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	11
Hindoo of other Caste	3	18	...	22	7	22	...	180	234
Hindoo out-caste	...	13	...	2	2	...	...	35	37
Mussulman	...	28	...	8	9	10	3	84	59
Parsee	...	11	...	2	1	6	1	26	39
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Native-Christian	...	6	...	2	1	7	1	24	20
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eurasian	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	11	2
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	156	1	42	23	56	6	381	434
Corresponding week 1871	17	122	17	27	44	43	3	312	374

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 10th January 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India, with the view of relieving the Bombay Municipality from its pecuniary difficulties, have sanctioned the grant to it of a loan of 15 lacs of rupees, on condition that the Government of Bombay will pass an Act securing payment thereof in the precise terms of (Bombay) Act III. of 1870, with the exception of the period of re-payment being extended from ten to twenty years. The Government of India further stipulate that the Act shall also withdraw from the Bombay Municipality its existing borrowing powers, and that it shall be left to borrow in future under the general provisions of the Imperial Act XXIV. of 1871. These terms being accepted by the Committee representing the Bench of Justices, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the Accountant General to take the necessary steps as soon as the said Act has been passed in the Bombay Legislative Council for advancing this loan, on the understanding that the 2 lacs lent by Government for emergent necessities, on the 3rd of November last be at once repaid therefrom.

2. These papers should be transferred to the Legislative Department, with instructions to prepare at once the draft of the necessary Act.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. KOINA, Captain E. Profumo, sailed yesterday for Aden, Juddah, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and six hundred and fifty-three pilgrims.

THE SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1,270 tons, Captain James Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,101 bales cotton, 750 cwts. gall, 320 cwts. horns, 462½ cwts. linseed, 81 cwts. coir-yarn, 21 cwts. hemp, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Edginton, Miss Harris, and Master Hussey.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Cutch and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Cutch Mandvee—Mr. McFarlane, Mr. J. McFarlane, the Messrs. Mayne. For Veraval—Mr. J. Graham, Mr. Hector, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Jugnath Sadasivjee. For Dwarka—Mrs. Sibthorpe, and one hundred and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP CATHCART.—We see that Lieutenant F. Warden has returned from False Point in the Agitator, where he proceeded to look after the heavy Government consignments in the ship Cathcart, which is still ashore there. We learn the Messrs. Apcar and Co.'s steamers, the Bombay and Rattler, have succeeded it towing the Cathcart off about 20 feet, but it has been deemed necessary to take out a good portion of her cargo, after which it is to be hoped she will be finally towed off *Englishman.*

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 8th inst., per F. S. Meinam :—

From Marseilles to Madras—Mr Ratton, Mr Bren, Mr Gasthal, and Mr Vaget.

From Pondicherry to Madras—Mr and Mrs G H Cammiade and 2 servants.

From Singapore to Madras—7 natives.

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr Brendela, Mr. de Lombard, Mr Denegris, Miss Denegris, and Master Denegris.

From Suez to Calcutta—Mr Lamorendi and Mr Yakinthos.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Vouros.

From Pondicherry to Calcutta—10 natives.

The Meinam sailed for Calcutta on the same afternoon.

THE P. and O Company's s. s. Sumatra arrived at Madras on Sunday with the following passengers :—

From Calcutta to Madras—Hon. Robert Bourke.

For Galle—Mr Buxton, Mr Upsher, Mr Bette, Mr Alladin, and Mr Mancon.

For Bombay—Mr Roskell.

For Shanghai—Mr and Miss Heller, Mr and Mrs Smith, Messrs Howard Kepling, and Scholler.

For Brindisi—Mr Bird, and Mr Isaac.

For Southampton—Mr Chadwick.

The Sumatra took the following passengers from Madras :—

To Southampton—Captain and Mrs J T M Armstrong, and Mrs Lindsay.

For Galle—Captain Lindsay.

For Singapore—Assistant Apothecary J M rtin, Mrs Martin and native servant.

For Suez—Mrs Lindsay and native servant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
19 28 m	8 0	Friday 12	6 34 m	4 7
0 21 a	5 5		6 35 a	3 5
1 10 m	7 9	Saturday.. ... 13	7 20 m	4 11
1 11 a	5 1		7 21 a	4 6
1 53 m	7 4	Sunday 14	8 8m	4 11
2 3 a	4 5		8 8 a	6 1
2 37 m	6 7	Monday..... 15	8 59 m	4 11
2 57 a	3 9		8 56 a	4 6
3 20 m	5 7	Tuesday..... 16	9 47 m	4 7
3 52 a	3 1		9 49 a	3 3
4 4 m	4 7	Wednesday ... 17	10 39 m	4 2
4 52 a	2 5		10 43 a	2 3
4 55 m	3 3	Thursday 18	11 37 m	3 11
6 5 a	2 3		11 55 a	1 5

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 25m. P M.

HIGH COURT.—12TH JANUARY

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

ECCLESIASTICAL, EQUITY, AND OTHER MOTIONS

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

1008-68—Acland, Prentis & Bishop—The Advocate General at the relation of Mary Prescott *v.* The Rev. F. J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

41-71—Shamrao Pandoserung—Babajee Cassinath and another *v.* Anundra Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Dallas and Lynch.

117-71—Dallas and Lynch—Ramjee Satiba and another *v.* Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

133-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jeeva Kudwa *v.* Assoo Mohunsey and another—C. Tyabjee.

173-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib and Mahomed Jaitha—Manisty and Fletcher.

247-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Jewraz and others *v.* Mamon Gunney 3, and others—No appearance.

269-71—C. Tyabjee—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy *v.* A. D. Robertson—No appearance.

277-71—C. Tyabjee—Khoshal Premchund and others *v.* Bhoolan Ranjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abu Ahmed *v.* Aba Oosman and another—C. Tyabjee.

305-71—J. Gopall—Laxmeebai, widow, *v.* Kheshewram Bapoojee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

317-71—C. Tyabjee—Khimjee Doolubdas and other *v.* Manockjee Rastomjee D. and another—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

211-70—Rimington, Hore land Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. *v.* Eduljee Nowrojee Moogsett—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

132-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee *v.* Nana bhoy Jewanjee Guzdar—G. J. Mody.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation *v.* Lalbhoy Furbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib *v.* Bhimjee Purshotum and another—Manisty and

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 7th December.

THE Ameer has been personally mustering the army lately arrived from Furrah, and has given them two months' pay in his own presence. His Highness is of opinion that, after giving pay to them, this army may be permitted to go to their homes. The Hujdeh Nehree Cavalry Regiment of Bulukh has gone to Bulukh, and the horses of artillery batteries and camels have been sent to different places for the purpose of getting food easily in winter.

General Daood Shah, commanding the Furrah army, and others have reported to the Ameer that at the time of the departure of the army (against Yakoob Khan), grain was collected by the higher military authorities in Girisk, Candahar, and Furrah provinces, ostensibly for the expenses of the said army, but the whole of it was not consumed; and that such grain as was consumed had been purchased at a cheap price and sold to the sepoys three times dearer. Also that by such conduct some military officers have gained lakhs of rupees, and, should enquiry be made, the Government will probably derive great pecuniary benefit. The Ameer expressed himself highly displeased with the superintendents who were entrusted with the provision of supplies, and has emphatically ordered Moostowfee Hubeeb-oolla Khan to make enquiry into this shameful misappropriation.

CABUL, 11th December.

THE day before yesterday a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan reached the Ameer in eighteen days from Herat to the following effect:—

"I have made over the whole of the civil administration to Meerakhor Ahmed Khan, Revenue Agent at Herat, and the military administration to General Hufeezoolla Khan, of Lohguree tribe, commanding the army at Herat, and have sent Hajee Deen Mahomed Khan Kizulbash, a Chief of Mahomed Yakoob, and the son of Shahgassee Attaoolla Khan to Cabul; Turkomans plundered about five hundred camels belonging to the Khosas in the Herat province; I went in pursuit of the marauders myself, but could not overtake them.

"Kuntal Bahadoor, however, met them by some route, but was killed when he came into collision with them.

"Bahadoor Khan will be sent to Cabul in compliance with your order as soon as Herat accounts are adjusted."

A letter from Meerakhor Ahmed Khan, confirming the contents of the above communication of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, reached the Ameer, and His Highness has been somewhat re-assured regarding Herat matters, but still awaits the compliance of his order regarding the departure of Nazer Bahadoor Khan and General Fukeer Ahmed Khan; should Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan accept this order well and good, otherwise the Ameer will be disquieted.

The property belonging to the late Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, which had been left at Herat, has been sent by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan to the Ameer.

The Mullicks of Khyber, who had been placed in confinement at Jellalabad for causing the insecurity in the Khyber Pass, have now been despatched by Shah Murad Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, in irons to the Ameer, and His Highness, after fastening one iron to the leg of each prisoner, ordered that they should do hard labour, and said that so long as they do not restore the plundered property of traders he will treat them with more restraint.

CABUL, 14th December.

All Cabulees, with the exception of his own adherents, have been turned out of Cavalry and Infantry regiments by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan at Herat, and they have arrived at Cabul.

CABUL, 18th December.

On the occasion of the "Eed" festival, all the officers of the army at Cabul, after saluting the Ameer, waited on his son, Sirdar Abdoolla Khan, in company with the Naib Commander-in-Chief, Hussein Ali Khan, and the Sirdar, according to the wishes of His Highness, feasted them at his house.

Next day after the "Eed" the Ameer called on Sirdar Zukria Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan Peshawaree, at his house at afternoon to congratulate him on this occasion, but His Highness did not go to any other Sirdar.

Meer Abdool Ali Khan, Accountant of Girishk, who previously presented a list of about four lakhs of rupees misappropriated by Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, to whom Mahomed Zaman Khan, Chief of the Bala Hissar, has been sent to bring him to Cabul, has besides this brought forward another list, showing a defalcation of six lakhs of rupees, *i.e.*, of ten lakhs of rupees altogether. He further brought forward a list of one lakh and thirty-six thousand rupees against Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Girishk, of which he showed a note of hand from the Sirdar for Rupees, 80,000, in which it is stated that this amount has been laid out in the augmentation of the allowances of some stipendiaries without the information of the Ameer, and the funeral expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, and that if it is disallowed by the Ameer it will be refunded. His Highness has not sanctioned this expenditure with the exception of one thousand rupees for the mourning expenses of the Commander-in Chief, and has sent Azeezoola Khan Peshawuree, son of Shahgbasee Mizeem Khan to Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan for the purpose of informing him that the management of the Girishk province has been made over to Sirdar Abdoola Khan, and that he should consider himself his Naib. He (Azeezoolla) has been directed to return to Cabul with one lakh and thirty-six thousand rupees, if Mahomed Alum Khan would pay it to him, otherwise, in the event of his excusing himself, to send him to Cabul and to remain himself at Girishk to officiate for him until further orders. Azeezoolla Khan has left.

Translation of Cabul letter dated 13th Nov. 1871.

Kazi Mahomed Jan, who had fled from Peshawur, arrived at Cabul, but notwithstanding many recommendations the Ameer refused to give him shelter, and the Kazi was informed that if he remained within the Ameer's territories, he would be seized. The Kazi, therefore, has left Cabul, and has gone towards Swat and Boner.

The people of the Kohistan have commenced fighting among themselves, and large belligerent bodies, numbering five thousand men on each side, are reported to have collected. The Ameer has despatched certain officers from Cabul to prohibit the fighting and to bring the leading men of both parties to Cabul.

The rebellious son of the King of Bokhara is in confinement in Yarkand.

Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan is in distress in Samarcand.

It is the firm resolution of the Ameer to establish a cantonment in the neighbourhood of Tal Boland Khail on the Kohat border in the Kurram territory. Four infantry regiments, two cavalry Risalas, and two batteries of artillery are proposed to be stationed there permanently. The object is to overawe the Waziris, &c., on the border and in the hills, to protect trade, and render the routes safe for travellers. The Ameer has summoned to his presence the Maliks and Chiefs of the neighbourhood, Boland Khail. Some of these represented that the locality selected was not suitable for a cantonment owing to difficulty in procuring supplies, &c. After consideration it has been decided that Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Kurram, should, after inspection of the locality, submit a full report on the subject.

The people of Kohistan are constantly fighting among themselves. Some fighting has occurred recently, and Sahebzada Golam Jan and the son of Shahghazee Sherdil Khan have been appointed by the Ameer to coerce them.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH.—The severity of the season is driving game and wild animals right into the station. Bears and leopards are met with almost every night, and a woodcock was shot yesterday morning close to the Himalaya Hotel.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A NEW daily paper was to have been issued in London early in this year, which, it is said, will be on an entirely new plan, and to be altogether unlike any journal now in existence. The new *Indian Statesman and Gazette of Asia* must look to its laurels.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE *Rangoon Mail* has been informed that its statement with reference to the reason of the visit of the Agent of the Bank of Bengal to Calcutta was incorrect, and that it was in no way connected with a recent loan at Mandalay.

WINTRY WEATHER.—On the second and third of January several of the hill stations round Deyrah were visited with a severe storm of wind and rain, and a little snow. Snow also fell at Simla, and rain is reported at Umbala, Allahabad, and Gazipur, so the country must have generally benefited.—*Englishman.*

PUNJAB REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The Punjab Reform Association has received a letter of sympathy, and several tracts from the Secretary London Association. We should very much like to know what the Punjab reformers are doing to merit such compliments from the outward world?—*Indian Mirror.*

CHITTAGONG.—With the exception of the Bohmong contumacy, matters expeditionary are reported as progressing very satisfactorily on the Chittagong side. Coolie desertions have ceased, owing in all likelihood to the increased comforts secured to the men, such as warm covering, &c. The two other principal chiefs in the Hill Tracts are said to be conducting themselves in a very becoming spirit of accommodation, and appear disposed at every turn to co-operate with the authorities.—*Bengal Times.*

THE AMENDED MARRIAGE BILL.—Considerable anxiety seems to have been manifested by the Brahmo public, especially in the provinces, regarding certain clauses in the amended Marriage Bill, which are justly considered to be exceptionable. We may, however, relieve their anxiety by assuring them that the matter has already been represented to the Select Committee, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen has promised to take it into favourable consideration and make the needful alterations. In giving the law a retrospective effect on all Brahmo marriages already solemnized, those cases where the girl was under the age of 14 at the time of marriage will certainly be included; their exclusion has evidently been the effect of mere oversight. The provision which applies the English law of consanguinity and affinity to the issue of marriages under the new Act will also, we understand, be reconsidered.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE LEZY BENGALEES.—While the Association at Poona known as the Sarwajanik Sabha is raising funds for the purpose of sending certain competent native gentlemen to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Secretary to the East Indian Association of London, after travelling in Guzerat and collecting a mass of information, is about to return to England also to give his evidence before that Committee, here in Calcutta the memorial-writing Association, which revels in the name of the British Indian Association, is engaged in securing signatures to a memorial to be forwarded to the British Parliament praying for a commission of enquiry to sit in India in order at least to take the evidence of such members of the British Indian Association as have a greater love for the comforts of house, ease, and other things than for their country.—*Id.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST A BHATTIA MERCHANT.

MOWJEE KHEMJEE, a Bhattia merchant, was again placed before the Senior Magistrate on Wednesday, and charged with cheating the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey and Co. Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Pelle (Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle,) solicitor, for the defence.

Mr. Robert Edward Bickerdike said—I am a merchant, and of the firm of Knoop and Co. I have had large experience in cotton. I know the cotton called New Compta Fair. I also know Indapore and Sholapore. Compta is the best of them. Sholapore is next; Indapore is the worst of the three. All Indapore cotton that I ever saw has been uniformly bad. It would not be right to make N C F, meaning New Compta Fair fine. Fine means better than fair. Indapore and Sholapore come to Bombay by rail, not through the port of Compta.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pelle—The marks put on bales of cotton shipped to Liverpool have no influence on the sale there. The mark is no criterion of the value here. Compta cotton is seedy. It is grown in many places, not in Compta, which is only a port.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling—Some Compta contains no seed at all. Other Compta contains much. New Compta fair or fine would not contain much seed. Indapore cotton is much inferior in colour and staple to Compta. Full-pressed bales in Bombay are brought by sample or by opening the bales. It is possible that the letters N. C. F. might have an influence in Bombay upon the amount of the advance.

Dhurumsey Khimjee said—I am a partner of Luckmedas Khimjee, and reside in Gunneshwady. Luckmidas Khimjee is broker to Wallace and Co. As broker I have had experience in cotton, and I deal in it myself. There is cotton in Bombay known as Indapore and Sholapore. There is also cotton known as Compta fair. Compta fair is superior to Indapore or Sholapore to the extent of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a candys. That would be a difference of twopence a pound or more in England. Indapore and Sholapore are not known in Bombay as Compta, and it would not be fair to mark them N. C. F. Indapore and Sholapore cotton are marked C, when shipped to England.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pelle—I never shipped Indapore or Sholapore cotton. In 1864, I shipped Compta and Vingorla cotton through Wallace and Co. Mathooradas Lowjee managed the consignment. That cotton was marked N. C F. The selection made by me was not of Indapore and Sholapore. I purchased cotton in partnership with Mathooradas Lowjee in 1868 or 1869. I never had any dealing in Indapore or Sholapore cotton. All I know about Compta cotton is that it is shipped from the port of Compta. All Compta is seedy. Much cotton is passed as N. D. F., which is cotton from Dholleras and many other places. Indapore and Sholapore cotton is marked C. The inferior quality of Compta cotton is also marked C. I am a creditor of defendant.

Re examined by Mr. Starling—I never saw low Compta or Indapore marked N. C. F. Indapore and Sholapore cotton do not come to Bombay by way of Compta, but by railway.

Mr. Henry Lewis said—In March 1870 I was chief assistant to Messrs. Pelly and Co. in Bombay, and as such it was my duty to pay money and take receipts. I know the defendant Mowjee Khemjee. The receipt marked G. for identification is in my handwriting. The money therein mentioned was paid in my presence to a man authorised to receive it. It was my duty to make out all the cheques, and I believe I paid the money mentioned in the receipt marked F. for identification, although it may not have been signed in my presence. Muckanjee Mooljee was one of the men of defendant Mowjee Khemjee, and one of those men who used to receive money for him. I hold in my hand the counterfoil of a cheque book of the firm of Pelly and Co. I find on the 16th and 23rd March 1870 entries in my handwriting. These entries are in my handwriting. I wrote the counterfoils first and then the cheques. They were respectively for Rs. 9,979-8 and Rs. 9,479-13. These cheques were on the Agra Bank.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A SHIP'S ENGINEER CHARGED WITH DAMAGING MACHINERY.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, Captain L. R. Jewett, commander of the B. S. S. Krishna, charged the third engineer on board the same ship, named Hamilton Worthington, with having, on the 6th November last, at sea, wilfully damaged the engines of the vessel, and also with wilful disobedience of lawful commands by refusing to do his duty in the said ship on the 18th November last while passing the Suez Canal, and on the 29th November and 2nd December at sea.

Mr. Hart appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pittar for the defence.

On the case being called on, Mr. Pittar applied to his Worship for an adjournment to enable him to subpœna the defendant's witnesses. Mr. Hart strongly objected to an adjournment, as the defendant had had ample time for taking out subpœnas. After some further discussion, Mr. Hart expressed his willingness to send for any witness the defendant might require from the ship, and the Court adjourned the case till 12-30. The witness having arrived, the case was called on at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Fergusson, barrister-at-law, informed the Court that he appeared for the defendant. The complainant, who was called as first witness in the case, said that on the 6th of November last at sea, the chief engineer made a complaint to him, saying that he had asked the defendant to tighten the gland of the feed pump of the engine, and that he had done it so negligently as to break it. After he (the defendant) had broken the gland, he said that it was not his duty to tighten it, as he was at watch, but that it was the second engineer's duty who was on watch. On another occasion defendant was asked to screw up the escape valve under the cylinder. It was his duty to do so, but he refused. Then on the 2nd December defendant was asked to go and search for the small plate of tin, and then put it in its proper place. He replied, "I will not do it."

Mr. Fergusson in cross-examination elicited that the ship arrived in Calcutta on the 22nd December, and he (complainant) had applied for the summons on 2nd January. The chief engineer's complaint he entered in the log book, but it was read to the defendant on the 30th of December or 1st January. After this he applied for a summons against the prisoner. Mr. Fergusson here objected to having the log book as evidence, because the complainant did not remember anything from memory, and whatever he swore to was from the log book, and asked his Worship to dismiss the case. Mr. Pittar supported his objection, but was overruled. He went on with the cross-examination. After the evidence of the chief and the second engineers, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Magistrate—The charge on the 6th of November has not been made out at all, and I must ask Mr. Fergusson not to dwell on that.

Mr. Fergusson submitted that there was very little evidence against the prisoner to convict him, and he would therefore ask his Worship to dismiss the case. The prisoner on his voyage had received so much provocation that he got out of temper, and perhaps he refused to do what he was told, and, besides, the prisoner did not receive a proper command to do his duty.

He would give evidence that the prisoner did not receive the proper command to do his duty. As the Court had dropped the first charge, he would ask his Worship to drop the other charges also, as there was no proof of wilful disobedience of lawful commands at all. The magistrate said that there was no doubt the defendant had been a little insubordinate. However, there was very little evidence before him, and he would therefore dismiss the case, and discharge the defendant.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ASSAULT ON A COACHMAN BY A LADY.

STRONG REMARKS ON MRS. MURRAY'S CONDUCT.

AT the Calcutta police court on Monday, further evidence was gone into in the charges of assault preferred by Mrs. Murray against Mr. Golding, and by the latter's coachman against Mrs. Murray. Mr. Francis, the attorney for the lady, called her coachman, who corroborated her statement as to the assault by Mr. Golding. He also deposed to the attempted whipping by his mistress on the other coachman.

Constable John Landers, who was next examined, deposed to having found a broken whip in Mr. Golding's hand on the morning in question, with Mrs. Murray close to him at the Chowringhee gate of the Dhurrumtollah market. The latter had shown him some marks on her arms, and complained of having been assaulted by Mr. Golding, who had not denied this, but begged to be excused, pleading his ignorance as "to whose lady she was" for his conduct towards her.

Mr. Cornelius Daly, another witness to the alleged assault, deposed to it. He said further he had taxed defendant with having been unmannerly in his conduct towards the lady.

Mr. Francis then commented upon the discrepancies of the evidence adduced by Mr. Golding and his coachman, one of which he pointed out to be Miss Johnston's statement as to his client having whipped the coachman from her phaeton, which had been corroborated by none of the other witnesses, who had in fact contradicted it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Francis's remarks, the magistrate delivered his judgment, making some strong remarks as to Mrs. Murray's conduct in the affray. He thought it absurd that a woman who was committing an outrageous assault upon a coachman on his box on the public streets should be allowed to do so with impunity; and that a man who tried to prevent this should be charged with assault, he considered to be an absurdity, and not only an absurdity, but an imprudent absurdity. He did not consider it right that a woman, merely because she was such, should take advantage of her sex, and thus claim protection from the law, of which she herself had committed a most flagrant breach. Mr. Golding had done the duty of a citizen, the duty of a good citizen, a duty for which he was to be commended rather than punished. He quite understood Mr. Murray's feelings in the matter, the feelings of a husband which always lead him to protect his wife from the touch of another. He did not blame him at all for the action he had taken in pressing the charge, but he did blame Mrs. Murray for the action "she" had taken in the matter, an action for which, had she been a man, he would have sent her to prison. As to the marks on her arms, he believed they had been caused in the attempt to prevent the continuance of the assault by Mrs. Murray, especially when the delicacy of a woman's skin was taken into consideration. He then fined Mrs. Murray Rs. 20 on the charge of the assault upon the coachman, and dismissed the case against Mr. Golding.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agent surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in its own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MEMORANDUM ON PRICES IN WESTERN INDIA.

(BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.)

IN July 1863 the Government of Bombay appointed the two Revenue Commissioners, Messrs. Hart and Ellis, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsterville, the Commissary General of the Bombay Army, a Commission to inquire into the changes which had taken place during the preceding 40 years in the money prices of the principal articles of consumption, in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour, and in house-rents at the principal military stations in Western India.

The Commission was to inquire into the apparent causes of any changes of price, whether temporary or permanent, and the general effects of the change, and how far Government had any power to remedy such effects as might seem likely to cause permanent injury to any class or interest.

The Commission reported in March 1864. They sent in elaborate tables of the prices during 40 years of the principal articles of consumption and clothing, wages, house-rent, &c., in each of the various provinces of the Bombay Presidency.

They reported that prices had been rising without intermission for several years; that the rise was not confined to any one class of articles; *e.g.*, comparing prices in 1829 and 1863, and in the three principal provinces of Western India, they found that,—

	In Guzerat	In the Deccan.	In the Southern Mahratta Country.
Ghee (clarified butter) cost more in 1863 than in 1829 by ..... per cent.	93	147	165
M lk, ditto..... ,,	115	90	300
Sweet oil, ditto..... ,,	76	119	122
Coarse cloth, such as is used by the poorer classes, ditto ..... ,,	167	167	400

The Commission stated that Colonel Baird Smith had, in his report on the famine in the North Western Provinces, given as the highest prices of wheat in those provinces in the famine year of 1837-38, 11½ to 12½ seers the rupee, and in the famine year of 1860-61 7½ to 8½ seers. But the Commission ascertained that in 1863 the prices of wheat in Guzerat had ranged from only 6⅝ to 8½ seers per rupee, according to quality, while in the Southern Mahratta country the price had ranged from 6½ to 7½ seers.

With regard to the causes of the increase in prices, the Commission reported them to be—

1. Large importations of silver, and consequent fall in the comparative value of money.
2. Greater demand for all articles of consumption, owing to increased means.
3. Less production of cereals, the price of which especially affects the wages of labour.
4. The greater distance whence supplies of grain have to be drawn.
5. Competition for labour, owing to railways and other great public and private works.
6. Rise of prices on the plea of increased taxation.
7. Prohibition of export of grain from some foreign states.
8. Hoarding of grain by producers who had become independent of the market.

But of all these causes the Commission considered the first (*i.e.*, the influx of silver) the principal one, and the most general in its effects, and that in fact all the other causes emanated from it.

With regard to the permanent or temporary character of such causes, the Commission did not anticipate any material fall as likely to occur unless any extensive export of silver should occur, which they did not anticipate; they deemed it more probable that prices would continue to rise.

As to the effects of the rise in prices, the Commission reported that it had given an impetus to all commerce and industry, and had increased the prosperity of all classes, except—

1. Persons with fixed incomes.
2. Persons without produce or labour to dispose of.
3. Petty manufacturers deprived by dearness of material of means of working.

The Commission were of opinion that Government could afford no relief to any of these classes, except in the case of Government servants. They recommend a revision of official salaries, especially in the lower grades, where, but for some partial and temporary additions in the case of salaries under £29 per annum, it would, they stated, have been impossible to carry on the public service. They represented as specially calling for relief the case of warrant and petty officers, and of the subaltern officers of the army.

The following are among the noteworthy facts established by the labours of the Commission:—

The Commission forwarded returns compiled from the the very voluminous statements sent in by the local officers, showing the maximum and minimum prices of articles of consumption, wages, clothing, house-rents, &c., in each province of Western India, for 40 years. The prices taken were generally the average of the official returns for 12 months for each year, in each province. Sometimes these averages were given for single typical years, as 1824, 1829, 1863. But for the 30 years, 1830 to 1860, the prices were further grouped in 10 years, 1830-9, 1840-9, 1850-9. It is impossible to summarise returns of this kind. They form, by far, the most complete and carefully arranged record of prices which exists in India.

The following extracts will give a general idea of the results deducible from them as regards the articles of more common use, by both natives and Europeans.

The figures in the following table show the weight of each article procurable in tolas (each of 180 grains troy), for one rupee (2s.).

The provinces specified are—

Guzerat, including the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat.

Deccan, including the collectorates of Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, Poona, Sholapore, and Sattara.

S. Mahratta Country, including the collectorates of Belgaum and Dharwar.

Concan, including the collectorates of Ratnagherry and Tanna.

Island of Bombay.

Sind, including the collectorates of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor.

The returns for Sind go no further back than 1843.

FOOD.

HIGHEST AVERAGE PRICE OF THE YEAR, AND PLACE SPECIFIED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Tolas per Rupee.	Province.	Year.
Jowaree, a kind of millet, a common food of the poorer classes of natives.	573	S. Mahratta Country.	1863
Wheat, the best sort used by the natives and Europeans.	563	Guzerat ... ,,	
Rice, the second sort, used by the natives and Europeans.	562	S. Mahratta Country.	
Gram, a kind of vetch, the ordinary food for horses.	536	,, ,,	
Toor-dhall, a kind of pulse, much used by all classes of natives.	474	,, ,,	
Ghee, clarified butter, ditto ditto, pulse, ghee, and milk take the place of meat in the diet of many classes of natives.	173	{Guzerat & Concan } ,,	
Milk.....	426	Bombay ... ,,	
Coarse sugar.....	160	Sind ... ,,	
(Goor, the sugar before the molasses are separated, seems to have been generally about half the price of coarse sugar.)	100	S. Mahratta Country.	
Salt, price locally affected by taxation.	507	,, ,,	
Mutton, used by natives and Europeans.	160	,, ,,	
Beef, used only by Europeans, Mahomedans, and a few of the lower classes of Hindoos.	(!)53 274	Concan ... ,, Guzerat ... ,,	
Tobacco, price locally affected by taxation.	138	Bombay ...	1863-3

Of the following articles, the quantity in the 2nd column shows the weight in pounds (avordupois) procurable for a rupee (2s.):—

Wheaten bread, first sort, per rupee.	lbs. 5	S. Mahratta Country.	1863
Ghee.....	1	Deccan ... ,,	
Hay	(?)8 56	Concan ... S. Mahratta Country.	1850-9 1863

Of the following articles, the 2nd column shows the number of each article procurable for a rupee (2s.):—

Fowls	No. 1	Guzerat ... ,,	
Yards of coarse dungaree (native cotton cloth).	2	S. Mahratta Country.	

LOWEST AVERAGE PRICE OF THE YEAR, AND PLACE SPECIFIED.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Tolas per Rupee.	Province.	Year.
Jowaree, a kind of millet, a common food of the poorer classes of natives.	4,992	S. Mahratta Country.	1829
Wheat, the best sort used by the natives and Europeans.	4,814	,, ,,	
Rice, the second sort, used by the natives and Europeans.	2,935	,, ,,	
Gram, a kind of vetch, the ordinary food for horses.	3,423	,, ,,	
Toor-dhall, a kind of pulse, much used by all classes of natives.	2,888	,, ,,	
Ghee, clarified butter, ditto ditto, pulse, ghee, and milk take the place of meat in the diet of many classes of natives.	2,079 (?)27 315	Sind ... S. Mahratta Country.	1843 1829
Milk.....	2,892	Sind ...	1843-9
Sweet oil.....	638 (?)1,419	Deccan ... ,,	1829 1863
Coarse sugar.....	659	Sind ...	1843-9
(The sugar before the molasses are separated, seems to have been generally about half the price of coarse sugar.)			
Salt, price locally affected by taxation.	22,400	,, ...	1843-9
Mutton, used by natives and Europeans.	861	Bombay ...	1849
Beef, used only by Europeans, Mahomedans, and a few of the lower classes of Hindoos.	1,260	S. Mahratta Country.	1829
Tobacco, price locally affected by taxation.	839	Sind ...	1850-9

Of the following articles, the quantity in the 2nd column shows the weight in pounds (avordupois) procurable for a rupee (2s.):—

Wheaten bread, first sort, per rupee.	lbs. 17	S. Mahratta Country.	1829
Cotton.....	20	Sind ...	1830-9
Hay	489	,, ...	1843-9

Of the following articles, the 2nd column shows the number of each article procurable for a rupee (2s.):—

Fowls	No. 15	S. Mahratta Country.	1829
Yards of coarse dungaree (native cotton cloth).	16	Sind ...	1843-9

It appears from the tables whence these examples are taken that prices had been generally falling from 1824 to 1829, and were about that time at their lowest in most parts of Western India.

That they were almost everywhere higher in 1863 than at any period during the series of years referred to.

That the greatest variations took place where the means of intercommunication were most defective.

That the greatest changes (except in the case of articles like milk, difficult of transport for long distances) and the highest prices were rarely in Bombay itself, which draws its supplies by railway and sea from an exceptionally large area.

These results are still more clearly seen by comparing the average prices of a single article of general consumption throughout the series of years, and in several provinces. For example, wheat, the figures in the following table show the highest and lowest average number of tolas (of 180 grains troy), procurable for a rupee (2s.) in each year, and place specified. The returns for each place generally show a range of price, at the same time and place, according to quality, varying from 5 to 10 per cent.

WHEAT.

	PROVINCE.					
	Guzerat.		Maharatta Country.		Bombay.	
Averages of	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1824-29	2,163	1,648	4,427	3,474	} No returns.	
For 1829	2,433	1,973	6,006	4,383		
1830-39	2,624	1,622	3,673	2,355	1,335	1,284
1840-49	2,139	1,711	4,247	3,269	1,556	1,245
1850-59	2,213	1,693	3,344	3,230	1,393	1,137
1860-63	1,204	984	2,149	1,362	988	860
For 1863 ...	713	533	1,662	511	995	736

In some respects a better criterion of prices is to be found by comparing the prices of manufactured articles of very common use, or the rates of wages of artisans and labourers. Thus it appears from the Commissioner's tables that the price of a coarse black woollen blanket (cumblie), commonly used by the lower classes, as a cloak and sleeping rug, varied in Bombay from 10½d in 1850 9, to 1s 6d in 1863, while in the Southern Mahratta Country the price of the same kind of blanket varied from 15d in 1829 to 10s in 1863. A common cotton dress for a native woman (saree) varied from 15d in Guzerat in 1829, to from 4s 6d to 8s in 1863, and to 16s in Sind; while in the same year in Bombay, the highest price was 2s 3d.

The price of common native shoes varied in Guzerat from 15d in 1829 to 2s 4½d., after which they declined to less than 2s. In the Southern Maharatta Country they were in 1824-9 procurable for 7½d., after which they rose to 1s. 6d. and 2s. In the Deccan and Sind they were somewhat dearer in 1863.

The following table shows the variations in the average monthly wages of a carpenter:—

	Guzerat.		S. Mahratta Country.		Bombay.	
Average of	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1824-29	21 3	10 3	22 6	15 0	} No returns.	
1829.....	21 3	10 3	22 6	15 0		
1830-39	23 3	22 10	22 10	15 0	33 4	...
1840-49	23 1½	18 3	22 10	15 0	28 10	23 6
1850-59	24 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	32 7½	29 9
1860-63	30 0	29 0	45 0	37 0	49 8½	46 6
1863.....	30 7½	30 0	60 0	40 0	58 0	54 3½

Masons seem generally to have been paid about the same rates, and their wages rose in nearly the same ratio. The same was the case with the wages of tailors and washermen, who were usually paid at about the same rates, approximating to three-fifths of the wages of a carpenter or mason.

The following table shows the variations in the average monthly wages of a coolie or common day labourer:—

	Guzerat.		S. Mahratta Country.		Bombay.	
Averages of	Max. s. d.	Min. s. d.	Max. s. d.	Min. s. d.	Max. s. d.	Min. s. d.
1824-29	10 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	} No returns	
1829.....	9 7½	9 1½	7 6	3 9		
1830-39	10 0	8 6	7 6	3 9	14 9½	11 3½
1840-49	9 10½	9 3	7 6	4 4½	12 3½	11 10½
1850-59	10 6	9 9	8 9	6 7½	14 2	...
1860-63	15 0	12 0	15 10½	11 2	19 4	15 6
1863.....	17 7½	15 0	30 0	22 6	27 0	15 6

The rates of wages in the Deccan were generally 8 to 10 per cent. lower than in Guzerat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ENGLISH NEWS TO 23RD DECEMBER.

THE following items of news amongst others have been forwarded by telegraph for the Australian Press. They are also published in the *Ceylon Observer*:—

LONDON, DEC. 19TH, 1 P.M.

The Prince's groom died yesterday at Sandringham of typhoid fever.

The Queen and Princess of Wales exhibit wonderful fortitude.

Royalty is now everywhere triumphant, and Republicanism is checkmated.

The Aborigines' Protection and Propagation Societies are remonstrating with Government on Polynesian slavery.

The Telegraph Clerks strike has been suppressed.

LONDON, DEC., 23RD, 2-25 P.M.

The Queen returned to Windsor on Wednesday, 19th. The Prince of Wales is progressing favourably.

Parliament meets on February 6th. Speaker Denison retires.

In the Firebrace Divorce case, a verdict has been given for the respondent "all charges also favor petitioner regarding counter accusation. New trial demanded" (*sic.*)

A national subscription has been commenced for the restoration of Warwick Castle.

Mr. Edward Wilson has called an influential meeting in the city for the promotion of the sale of Australian meats. The demand continues.

WINTERING IN CAIRO.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE sanatory advantages of an Egyptian winter, though not half known and appreciated, are still to a certain extent familiar to that portion of the public who may be called invalids in search of a climate. But their ideas on the subject are generally limited to a voyage up the Nile. Now though there is no doubt the Nile trip is among the most delightful of journeys, and though it is equally certain that Upper Egypt in the winter is as superior in point of climate to Lower Egypt as Egypt generally is to any other invalid-sought country, still much pleasure and advantage to health may be gained (without any very extraordinary expenditure) by doing no more than going to Cairo and spending the winter there. Formerly Cairo was but one of the most interesting spots in the great Eastern tour, a point of departure for the Nile and the Desert, presenting indeed much that made the traveller's enforced stay there very welcome to him, but offering no inducement for a lengthened residence save to the artist and the antiquary. The hotels were bad and expensive, and any other way of living could only be arranged with difficulty, and was attended with much discomfort. In addition to these drawbacks, the invalid felt that there was no possibility of his enjoying fresh air outside the town, the state of the roads being such as to convert a carriage into an instrument of torture; while healthy men looked in vain for some means, other than drinking German beer in a low hovel, of escaping in the evening from the solitude of a bedroom, or the not less distasteful motley companionship of the general sitting-room, and the killing time between the table d'hote and bed. Now all this is changed. The hotels, though far from what they should be, are so improved as to make a residence in them no longer comparable to detention in a quarantine prison; the fare is luxurious, lodging furnished and unfurnished, are to be had though the difficulty with regard to servants, and one or two other things necessary to the setting up of a winter establishment, renders that as yet a doubtful experiment for strangers to be safe, unless they have had some experience of some resident. In a year or two, however, these difficulties will probably have been a good deal smoothed away. In the meantime very comfortable arrangements can be made at the hotels, and the furnished stay. For an afternoon drive there is a choice of three capital roads—to Shoobra, to Geezeh and the Pyramids, and to the Abbasseah and Palace of Kooba, the last a really magnificent chaussee open to the fresh pure air of the Arabian desert. The longer may stroll into the public garden of the Esbekeeyah, where music, cafés, and beer houses offer much the same programme of amusement as is to be found in a German Volk-garten. Twice a week, too, the beautiful gardens of the Khedive's Palace at Gezeerah are open to all who take the trouble to ask for a ticket; and gay music, green turf, luxuriant shrubberies, and brilliant flower-beds, a numerous and capitally ordered collection of African birds and beasts, with a blue sky and sun warm but not too ardent overhead, and a soft delicious atmosphere all around, make this as pleasant a lounge as could be desired. In the evening, an opera which for comfort in the arrangements and excellence in the music, singing, and *mise en scène*, may compare favourably with any in Europe except the very best, a theatre where are acted French pieces of every sort and kind, and a circus of more than average merit, all offer themselves as preventives of ennui.

But where, amid these innovations and changes, is the Cairo of twenty, and even ten years ago?—the "Queen of Arabian cities," whose streets, says Miss Martineau, with their "narrowness, antiquity, sharp lights, and arcades of gloom, carved lattices, mat awnings," &c., are indescribable, and whose inhabitant's in aspect and occupations presented to the eye living representations of the actors in the "Arabian Nights?" It is indeed still there, and those who think with justice that a stroll in the purely Oriental part of Cairo is the great treat of all, can be enjoyed may still give themselves up at will to "the most wonderful and romantic dream that can ever meet their waking senses." But broad streets are fast cutting their remorseless way in every direction, and the turban and flowing robe are being driven out by the patent leather boots and